

Old Series, No. 32, Volume 16

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# A VOICE FROM THE DEAD.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in speaking of a letter from Mr. Wright to an intimate friend in that city, probably Mr. Gillet, of the Treasury department says:

"I had today the good fortune to read a few passages from what was probably the last political letter, written by the great departed only a few days before his death, to an intimate friend, touching no less a subject than the next Presidency. As that letter is now a part of history it will not be deemed indiscreet in me to state that in it he plainly and emphatically declined being a candidate, but warned his friend to beware how they sacrificed principles to expediency. He preferred his party to be honestly beaten, to triumphing by stratagem, or by other means than an open and fair avowal of its creed."

The sentiment of the above should be constantly enforced by the democratic papers of the union. The EXPEDIENT TRAP is more apt to catch those who set it, than it is to secure others. The federalists tried that game in 1840, and succeeded in "catching a tartar." Let their example be our warning. Our principles should be our guiding star, and our standard-bearer should be *truth and justice*.

**FIDELITY OF AN ENGLISH JUDGE.** The following remarks are from the New York Commercial Advertiser:

We have been reading a report of the trial of Lt. Monroe for the murder of his brother in law, Col. Rawlett, by killing him in a duel. The counsel for the prisoner, the facts of the killing being scarcely disputable, attempted to rest the defence—on the ground that there was no other—upon the usual grounds; that duels in the army were not of rare occurrence—that officers of high rank, the Duke of Wellington among them, had gone out to private combat—that the code of honor prevailing in the army made a refusal to fight, or to send a challenge, under certain circumstances, a brand of disgrace—that officers had been dismissed from the service for not fighting—and other palliatives of the same kind. Now we do not believe that many of our judges would have the firmness to rule out all this sort of evidence, at all events to stop counsel peremptorily from offering it, or arguing in support of it; but the English Judge at once put a veto on every attempt of the prisoner's counsel to introduce such, and charged the jury in the most emphatic manner that their business was only to say whether the prisoner had violated the law which imposes a penalty on duelling, no matter what the state of opinion in society or in the army might be. The prisoner was found guilty, to his own extreme surprise and that of his friends, and notwithstanding the highest testimonials of exemplary character. It is presumable that he will not be executed; a strong recommendation to mercy will probably ensure him a free pardon; but it is pleasing to see how noble the judge and jury did their duty.

**A STRANGE CASE.**—A young girl has lately been brought to Boston for the benefit of eminent medical treatment, who has been suffering for several years with a strange infirmity. It is a noise in the throat, loud and distinct, and sounds like the striking of two metals together or castanets, used by boys in the street. The noise is without intermission, save perhaps for a few minutes occasionally. As yet, the cause of the noise has not been ascertained, or any means found to abate the disorder, which so far has been on a gradual increase. It is totally distinct from the motion of the lungs, while breathing, and altogether is one of those cases which are beyond the ken of human wisdom.

**GEN. THURMAN** had a great time at Bangor—and was crowded with visitors. While there he offered a reward of 500 dollars for any child as small as himself who could walk. The next day Mr. Jacob Bagley took his little daughter into the room. She is fifteen months old, is 25 1/2 inches high and weighs 13 3/4 lbs. The general was pleased with her appearance, gave her a kiss and informed her father that the offer of a reward had been withdrawn. Rather curious in the General but he should have made the little girl a handsome present.

**PERSONS BOOM.**—Gen Yeazie has disposed of his franchise in the Penobscot Boom to David Pingree President of the Naumkeag Bank, Salem, Mass, for the sum of \$55,000. The boom has always been a most profitable piece of property; it is estimated that it will yield the present season the nett revenue of \$25,000.

The Providence Transcript says there is a lady in that city so aristocratic that she refuses to take a newspaper because the paper is made of rags. She studiously avoids every thing of a low origin.

We have many men of the same stamp in this region.

Somebody recommends that every man, woman, and child, should put a little pulverized charcoal in their mouths and distribute it among their teeth on retiring to rest at night.

The world was created on the 15th of Sept. 5,608 years ago. So it appears, for the Jews celebrated the 15th inst. as the great anniversary, in Boston.

Pope's oath was "God mend me." A little boy, to whom he had released a penny, looking at his diminutive statue, cried out, "God mend you, indeed! it would be less trouble to make a new one."

When attacked with cold or a fever, always be as mild as possible in your replies.

**True.**—That man must be a booby who prides himself on his father's bravery, talents or wealth. His course shows that the race has sadly degenerated.

## OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, OCTOBER 5, 1847.

"The Union must be preserved."

## LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT MEXICAN NEWS.

By the politeness of a friend we have been favored with a copy of the Boston Daily Bee of Friday evening, Oct. 1, containing the following important telegraphic news dated

NEW YORK, Friday 12 o'clock M.

The brig Osceola arrived at Pensacola on the 21st inst. after a passage of 3 1/2 days from Vera Cruz.

The Vera Cruz Sun of Anahuac, of the 15th instant, says that there has been a revolt at Puebla, and that in that place and in the city of Mexico, the Americans had lost Two THOUSAND MEN.

Mr. Trist's propositions were rejected, or at least a portion of them, and hostilities were commenced.

Hostilities were commenced on the 8th of Sept. On the afternoon of that day, a battle was fought between a few hundred of General Scott's men and four picked regiments of the Mexican army. The enemy was badly used up. All accounts represent that the negotiations for peace were broken off, and hostilities were recommenced on the 8th of Sept.

Trist's propositions were, in substance:—That the citizens of the United States would not claim from Mexico any indemnity for damages occasioned by the war, and that the U. S. should have the privilege of establishing two factories in upper California.

These propositions were not accepted. Mr. Trist then unclotting himself of his official powers remarked to the Mexican Commissioners that he thought it would be better to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States.

This probably would have been agreed upon, if the Mexican Commissioners had assented to the proposition of Mr. Trist, that the Rio Grand should form the boundary line between the United States and Texas. This proposition of our Commissioner was rejected, the Mexican Commissioners refusing to yield one inch of ground beyond the Nueces.

Mr. Trist then asked forty-eight days to consider the subject, and said that he was not authorized by his government to accept the Nueces as the boundary between Mexico and Texas.

The Mexican Commissioners replied that they would give five days and no more.

On the seventh instant, (the 5th day of Conference,) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, informing him of the breaking up of the armistice, and stating some trifling pretext as a reason for so doing. Gen. Scott replied and made similar charges against Santa Anna.

On the 8th inst., a few hundred Americans, sent to attack Chapultepec, there encountered a large force of the enemies best troops.

A terrible fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Mexicans.

Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexican troops, was wounded, Gen. Galtiers was also wounded.

The Americans retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons. The loss of the Americans was said to be comparatively small.

A proclamation has been issued by Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending the citizens, men, women, and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of the houses, and throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

According to the latest accounts, our troops had possession of two streets in the city, and had taken the principal part of the Mexican force in towards the Plaza.

Our troops had suffered greatly from the fire of the enemy, stations in the windows and on the roofs of the houses.

Gen. Worth had been badly, but not mortally wounded.

Our loss since leaving Puebla is estimated at Three Thousand.

Parades was said to be on the road somewhere between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico, with a large band of guerrillas.

The Sun of Anahuac of the 15th ult. says that troops were arriving in great numbers from the Brazos.

The Sun of Anahuac also says that it is estimated that at the end of five or six days (from the 16th) there will be two thousand to three thousand men ready to march for the interior.

The whigs and abolitionists both lost on the popular vote in Vermont, and the democrats gained. This is significant of the feeling on the Green Mountains. The whigs have lost a member of Congress in Rhode Island, which is another significant fact.

In Maine the reluctance of the whig voters to sustain their party in its unfortunate attitude was so manifest, that an anti-war journal in New York accuses them of treachery and cowardice. But it was because they were not traitors nor cowards that they kept away from the ballot box, and suffered their party to be condemned by default. Let that party persist in its errors, and those whigs who know how nicely the house of congress was balanced, and yet suffered the democrats to fill the four vacancies in Maine, will next year do better than to keep away from the polls; they will vote the democratic ticket.

## Oxford County Convention of School Committees.

The Convention of Superintending School Committees from the various towns in Oxford County, met in Paris on Tuesday, 28th of September, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The Convention was organized by the choice of HON. STEPHEN EMERY, of Paris, as Chairman, and NATH'L BUTLER, of Turner, as Secretary.

HON. STEPHEN EMERY was re-elected member of the Board of Education from this County. The Convention discussed various subjects connected with the cause of Education. Committee were raised to examine and report the most suitable text-books for the use of schools. The following were reported and recommended:

**Reading Books.**—Swan's, Fowler's, Russell's, and Torrey's series.

**Arithmetic.**—Collins's first lessons, Emerson's and Greenleaf's series, Smith's larger and smaller works.

**Warren's Geography**; and Burritt's Geography of the Heavens.

Thurston's Analysis of the English Alphabet, and Worcester's Dictionary, were also recommended.

The Secretary of the Board, Mr. CHESNEY, delivered a very able and interesting address before the Convention, on the duties of Superintending School Committees.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Perham, of Westbrook, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the School Committees of each Town in this County, to see that an address on the subject of Education, be delivered, either by themselves or by the teachers of their respective schools, before the parents and scholars in each district, at the commencement of the winter schools.

It is earnestly requested that the School Committees see that this recommendation be complied with.

The School Committees in the several Towns are requested to bring with them to the Convention a certificate of their being chosen to that office, signed by the Clerks of their respective Towns, at future Conventions.

By Order of the Convention.

**MURDER IN WATERVILLE.** We learn from a gentleman who came up in the Stage from Augusta on Saturday, that the quiet Village of Waterville was, on Thursday night last, the scene of a most bold and horrible murder.

Mr. Edwin Mathews, son of Simon Mathews, and younger brother of the Editor of the Yankee Blade, was found dead about 6 o'clock on Friday morning in the open wood-house in rear of the brick house south of Williams Tavern. He was in a sitting posture, with his arms and legs crossed, and his hat drawn over his face.

On removing it, his skull was found to be broken in, and a space open large enough to lay in three or four fingers of a man's hand, his thigh cut to the bone, probably in the attempt of the murderers to get at his wallet, and one of the skirts of his coat cut off. Mr. Mathews had just returned from Brighton, Mass., where he had sold a drove of cattle. He brought some \$500 or \$600, with him, and on Thursday afternoon was known to have drawn \$1000 or more, from the Bank in Waterville, making in all the sum of \$2200 he had in his possession, with which he was to have gone out on Friday at noon, to purchase another drove of cattle. He was at Mr. Dorr's Tavern on Thursday evening about nine o'clock, had his boots blacked, and went into the barbers and was shaved. He was in some little party at Mr. Dorr's that evening. We did not learn when he was last seen. It is possible the murderers watched and followed him from Brighton. It created great excitement in Waterville.

**THE MEXICAN'S FATE** at Exeter was, we have closed on Saturday evening last. The collection of articles exhibited the year was unusually large, beautiful and valuable. Among the new inventions of importance were an ingenious Ring Springing Jenny, by a Mr. McCall, of Patterson, N. J., by which a great number of spindles are run with two-thirds the ordinary power used, with other important improvements in its operation; a new loom for weaving plaids with revolving shuttle; a very valuable washing machine, price \$6 and \$7; a ventilating stove, for churches and schoolhouses, which supplies fresh air by a tube extending from the stove through the floor and out side of the house, so that the warm air of the room is continually supplied with oxygen, the chief supporter of life. It is the invention of Dr. Henry C. Clark, of Boston. One of the most important in the exhibition, and indeed one of the most valuable inventions of the age, is a ventilating apparatus for all kinds of rooms, buildings, and public conveniences, by Frederick Emerson, Esq., author of the North American Arithmetic. He has experimented on the atmosphere for more than two years, with reference to some cheap and simple apparatus which shall not only take out the impure air from a room, ship or any kind of public conveyance, but one which under all circumstances will draw in the pure air. He has patented what he terms his injecting and ejecting ventilator. It has been applied to most of the public school houses of Boston, to some 200 or 300 churches, to the East Boston Rail Road Engine House, and to several of the Eastern Rail Road Cars. It is said that those cars which have it may be shut tight and full of passengers for a half day, and yet the air within the car will be about as pure as the air outside, and so of a school house. Lewis Jones & Son, Stone dealers 33 Union St., Boston, manufacture them. It is cheap and should be applied to all school houses.

**THE LADIES.**—These ladies killed the only dance which we cannot extinguish, and against which there is no insurance.

## [REPORTED FOR THE DEMOCRAT.] TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

MONDAY, Sept. 27, 3 o'clock P. M.

The Teachers and members of the Institute from the several towns assembled at the Court House at 3 o'clock P. M., agreeably to previous notice. The meeting was called to order by Judge Emery, and after stating the facts in regard to the meeting at this particular time—the mere assembling in order to organize—to get acquainted—ho then proceeded in a very happy manner to announce to the members assembled the several Teachers, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Fowler, of Boston, Mr. Fitz, teacher and publisher of music, and our own Secretary, of the Board, Wm. G. Crosby. The role of towns in the County alphabetically arranged, was then called, and the members from the several towns rose as their towns were called, and their names were recorded by Mr. Fowler, when it was ascertained that sixty-eight members were present.

Mr. Fowler then announced to the members the hours of meeting to be nine o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon. He also requested that each member should bring with him in the morning, Bible, state and pencil, together with note books. The first meeting was then closed by singing, under the supervision of Mr. Fitz. Adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

**MONDAY EVENING, 7 o'clock.**

The striking of the bell called together at the Court House a numerous assembly of members of the Institute, together with a goodly number of citizens from this vicinity, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, both over head and under foot, the heart of the Court House was filled to overflowing with the fair portion of creation. The meeting was opened by singing as usual, then the members had the pleasure of listening to a lecture from Mr. Fowler.

The subject was the Institute. He gave a history of the Institute—and then proceeded to give the suggestions which had arisen to his own observation, while attending the several Institutes in his own State, Mass. The first idea that was suggested to him, he said, was the unpreparedness—the second, the extreme youthfulness of the teachers. But to give a synopsis is altogether out of the question. Suffice it to say, for brevity and comprehensiveness of expression—simplicity and perspicuity and all the qualities peculiar to a finished style, it was superior to anything of the kind I ever heard. The speaker's enunciation—distinctness and exceedingly clear manner of delivery, were also very highly complimented by the best judges present.

After this elegant performance, Rev. Mr. Blacker, of Livermore, followed in a brief lecture upon Phonography, but not having heard his observations, I am unable to speak except from report, which represents them as a very lucid and comprehensive view of his subject. The meeting was then closed by singing, to meet at nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

**TUESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.**

The meeting was opened by singing. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Andover. Mr. Fowler then proceeded to make some remarks upon the manner of opening schools. He stated the particulars of his own experience, and concluded from that, that reading a passage in the Scriptures is the best method. Mr. Fowler, then selected the 15th of Luke, 11th. He remarked to the Teachers the importance of the Teacher's selecting an appropriate passage, and recommended them to set apart a portion of every morning or evening for the making and studying such selection, in order that they may thus be enabled to read it well to their scholars. Mr. Fowler then read the first sentiment, giving the words and letters their proper emphasis and inflection, and requested the Members to follow in the same manner in concert.

Mr. Fowler then stated the position in which all the other Teachers were placed. He said, he did not come here presuming that they knew more than the Members, but he did not feel that he could come as a disinterested, but as a brother. They were all free agents, capable of thinking and acting for themselves. He would give them his views, and if they did not understand, he hoped they would be free to inquire. He first advised teachers to instruct youth in making figures, and to be careful and not be negligent in regard to that matter. He then passed over what most teachers call the very first part of Arithmetic and requested each one to set down a column of figures in the simplest addition, in order they might not be required to use numbers. He then called the figures and requested each one to set them down as he called, but if one should not understand and not get them all, he must be careful not to ask his neighbor.

After having asked, each one passed his slate to Mr. Fowler, and if addition was rightly performed, he wrote R. if not W. 22 out of the whole number performed the exercise right. This he stated was upon a general average, according to his observation. He then, after remarking upon the manner of presenting the slate, and other circumstances adapted to save time, called another column of figures; 35 performed the exercise right—performing it one and one-half minute quicker than before, hence the improvement. A short recess then was granted in order to ventilate the room. The next exercise, while taking seats was singing the multiplication table, after which all joined in a song from the "School-book."

Mr. Thurston then proposed to present to the teachers the method of instructing the elementary sounds of letters—it being granted that it was essential to be taught. The elements are the foundation of Reading. The first example was the word *all*, sounding the same in concert, remarking upon the organs used in pronouncing the same. The second, *at*, something in the previous example, then separating the last element in each instance, so as to give the sound

of *ain* each. The third *arm*, proceeding as before. The fourth *all*, as before, remarking the different positions of organs in each particular sound of *a* in the examples given.

The next vowel letter as in *met*, remarking the three elements in the example, then abstracting in the element of *e* and practising upon the same. *Met*, second example.

The third vowel,—example *pain*—same as in preceding. *It*, second example. Thus going through with all of the elements of the vowels, remarking that the morning is the best time for practising the same on account of purity of the air.

Mr. Fowler then proposed to give an exercise in writing upon paper, prefacing this exercise with remarks upon the importance of having the paper written upon, of a uniform size, recommending one fourth of a half sheet, so that they may be filed, &c. &c. He then wrote an example in English Grammar, in the possessive case, on the black-board, and requested the teachers to correct it if wrong. Various other exercises were introduced and recommended to be adopted in schools. They then all joined in singing, after which, Mr. Fitz gave a few practical examples upon the board for exercise in reading music. Adjourned till 2 o'clock P. M.

The York Tribune pronounces the "conduct of the whigs in Maine abominably, treacherous, infamous." Full well they know that the honest representatives was nicely balanced, and that a single loss or gain might determine its political character for the momentous conflict approaching.

Not merely those of them who neglected to vote, but that large numbers who failed to use proper exertions to secure a full vote, have richly deserved the *ex-communication* and *contempt* of the faithful upholders throughout the Union of their cause, the have so basely betrayed.

We have ceased to dilute the truth in regard to such treacherous behavior.

The Boston Atlas says the people of Maine have adopted the amendment of the constitution of the state limiting the state credit to 300,000 dollars by an overwhelming majority—17,515 to 5,922.

The democrats of Massachusetts in 1843 proposed to submit the question to the people whether they would limit the state credit to 500,000, except in time of war, invasion or insurrection, and the whigs refused to trust the people with their decision. As in Maine they knew it would be decided by an overwhelming majority in favor of the limitation, and there would then be a limit to their use of the people's money and credit for the benefit of Boston capitalists. "They would not allow the people to say whether they would or would not put a limit to the use of their own money and credit. That is whig confidence in the capacity of the people!" [Lowell Advertiser.]

The Delaware Blue Hen's Chicken—a regular whig paper of the Clay and Clayton school—comes out strongly in favor of electing judges by the people, and very justly says that when appointed by the executive they are the choice only of "select men of a political party."

The east winds have given Mr. [Washington] an unpleasant sure throat. "Dr. W.—" thinks I've got the bronchitis," said she to one of her sympathizing neighbors. "I don't half distrust my good mother, and my pallet troubles me dreadfully. The Doctor has left a gurgel which he hopes will cure me. What a dear man that Doctor W.—" The humors of his love is now the cry of the Mass. whigs, who seem to be afflicted with insanity that precedes destruction. It is but a few days since the following paragraph appeared in the Boston Courier:

"Had Mr. Webster continued in the office of Secretary of State a few months longer, he would in all probability have secured to us the harbor and port of San Francisco, for we know that such an acquisition, by negotiation or purchase, has been more than once, a subject of conversation between him and a Mexican gentleman of high character and great influence."

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**THE WHIG LOSS** in the popular vote of Maine since 1846 is FIVE THOUSAND.—This shows conclusively that that anti-patriotic party is running down hill in New England.—They are paralyzed, and dare not face the country on the war issue. All the malignity of the whig press, all its scandalous abuses of the administration, all its vile personalities aimed at the President of the United States, have only had the effect to disgust the whig masses, and make them retreat from the support of whig nomination.

**Trouble Brewing.** The Liverpool Mail says: "There are indications at the present passing hour, of some serious and comprehensive movement on the part of the leading powers of Europe. The fierce and even sanguinary dissensions in the Swiss republics, and murmurs and menaces in the Italian states, the disgraceful disorganization in the contemptible monarchy of Greece, the wretched condition of Portugal, and the anarchy which prevails in Spain, all points to a state of things which ought not to be, and cannot be much longer endured."

**COMPLIMENT TO PORTLAND.** Pittsburg Gazette, in an article in favor of the Harrisburg railroad, makes the following complimentary allusion to Portland:

"Here is a little city upon the shores of the Casco Bay in Maine, where the population is not one fourth that of Pittsburg, nor the means of wealth a tithe of what it is here, nor the inducements one half as many, which is at this moment prosecuting a public work which soon will unite her with the business and navigation of the great cities of Lower Canada. We speak of Portland, a city laid in ashes in one war, nearly ruined by an embargo which preceded the next, prostrated by the land speculation of a dozen of fifteen years gone by, and yet recovering her position by a personal economy and an energetic public spirit, worthy the admiration of the world. We present her enterprise as an example to Pittsburg merchants and Pittsburg capitalists."

A letter from Col. Benton, in the St. Louis Union, says:

"I have preferred no charge against Mr. Fremont, and have not become his prosecutor; but I did send to the war officer the charges made against him by others, and gave the names of the supposed writers as witnesses to prove what they wrote, at the same time expressing my disbelief of their truth, and asking a court martial. The trial which I have asked for is intended to be a real one, and not a 'farce' or a 'whitewash,' as the editor of the Republican supposes. It shall cover every thing implicated against Col. Fremont and his accessories shall all be witnesses."

**SINGULAR.** According to the London Times there are no less than three or four sovereigns, who have signified an intention of resigning their thrones. The history of Europe does not present another instance. Among the number, highest in the scale of political importance, is the Emperor of Russia. He is said to be suffering great mental anxiety from some unexplained cause—and, having provided the means of financially supporting himself during life, by considerable investments in the English and French funds, under color of a great financial operation, he intends, it is said, to retire to Italy, and there pass the remainder of his days.

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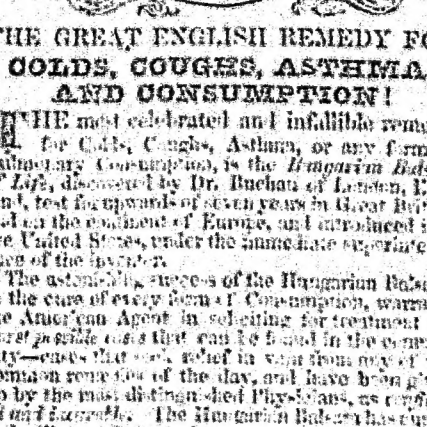


From the Knickerbocker.  
RAILROADS.  
BY J. G. S.

"Yes," answered the king, "but he had n  
'00 a year for it."

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.

**BUCHAN'S**  
**Hungarian Balsam**  
**OF LIFE**



...and the fact that they were so happy to see  
the 225/0000.

**BEAL & HALE'S**  
PATENT IMPROVED



Sheep 144, Norway, June 24, 1917

LAND OFFICE,  
DANBURY, Aug. 28, 1847.  
\* THE undersigned will receive proposals

Read, for said by results in every town in the  
June, 1847. 3m 6

**T**HE undersigned Petitioners would represent that the County Road near Nathan Fuller's, at East Dixfield, to Col. John J. Holman's, at the Common (so called) in said town, as being very

Norway, Aug. 23, 1947.

## OXFORD